

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims to be in the following form:

Claim 1 (original): Method for assigning program locations in a receiver to individual received broadcast signals where the broadcast signals originate from various transmitters, said method comprising providing the broadcast signals with information about at least the country of origin, the transmitting network, a unique service identification and a logical channel number, and said method being characterized in assigning in the receiver a program location in a program location list to the received broadcast signal in accordance with assignment rules based on the received information about the country of origin, about the transmitting network, the unique service identification and the logical channel number.

Claim 2 (original): Method according to claim 1, characterized in that a service corresponding to a received broadcast signal and identified by the unique service identifier is given a country preference by primarily assigning it to the program location in the program location list corresponding to the logical channel number and in case of conflict of logical channel numbers giving preference to any broadcast signal containing information of country of origin corresponding to a predetermined indication of country preference.

Claim 3 (original): Method according to claim 2, characterized in that any service not given country preference is placed in a group of services having consecutive program location numbers in the list of program location numbers, the program location numbers being different from the respective logical channel numbers of the services.

Claim 4 (original): Method according to claim 3, characterized in that services with the same country of origin are arranged together in subgroups within said group of services not given country preference.

Claim 5 (original): Method according to claim any one of claims 2 to 4, characterized in that in case of conflict of logical channel numbers and country of origin preference is given to the signal with the highest signal strength.

Claim 6 (currently amended): Method according to any one of claims 2 to 4, ~~characterized e-h~~
~~a-r-a-e-t-e-r-i-z-e-d~~ in that in case of conflict of logical channel numbers and country of origin, a
regional preference is given to any broadcast signal containing information about the
transmitting network corresponding to a predetermined indication of network preference.

Claim 7 (original): Method according to claim 6, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that any service not
given regional preference is placed in a group of services having continuous program location
numbers in the list of program location numbers, the program location numbers being
different from respective logical channel numbers of the services.

Claim 8 (original): Method according claim 7, wherein the group of services given neither
country preference nor regional preferencce are placed in subgroups of groups of services with
the same country of origin.

Claim 9 (currently amended): Method according to any ~~of claims 1-4 preceding claim, e-h-a-r~~
~~a-e-t-e-r-i-z-e-d~~ characterized in that a map of which logical channel numbers are allocated to
which program locations is stored.

Claim 10 (original): Method according to claim 9, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that a map of
which transmitting network were previously associated with which program locations is
stored.

Claim 11 (original): Receiver for digital broadcast signals, preferably digital terrestrial
television signals, where the receiver has a plurality of program locations said receiver
comprising means for extracting information about the country of origin of the signal, the
transmitting network, a unique service identification and a logical channel number, c h a r a c t
e r i z e d in that

the receiver comprises initializing means for assigning the received signal to a
program location in accordance with the extracted information and a set of assignment rules
stored in the receiver.

Claim 12 (original): Recciver according to claim 11, c h a r a c t e r i z e d that said
initializing means for assigning the service corresponding to a received signal to a program

location primarily assigns the service to the program location in the program location list corresponding to the logical channel number and that in case of conflict of logical channel numbers preference is secondarily given to any broadcast signal containing information of country of origin corresponding to a predetermined indication of country preference.

Claim 13 (original): Receiver according to claim 12, characterized in that said initializing means places any service not given country preference in a group of services having consecutive program location numbers in the list of program location numbers, the program location numbers being different from the respective logical channel numbers of the services.

Claim 14 (original): Receiver according to claim 13, characterized in that the initializing means arranges services with the same country of origin are together in subgroups within said group of services not given country preference.

Claim 15 (original): Receiver according to any one of claims 12 to 14, characterized in that in case of conflict of logical channel numbers and country of origin the initializing means gives preference to the signal with the highest signal strength.

Claim 16 (original): Receiver according to any one of claim 12 to 14, characterized in that in case of conflict of logical channel numbers and country of origin the initializing means gives preference to any broadcast signal containing information about the transmitting network corresponding to a predetermined indication of network preference.

Claim 17 (original): Receiver according to claim 16, characterized in that the initializing means places any service not given regional preference in a group of services having consecutive program location numbers in the list of program location numbers, the program location numbers being different from respective logical channel numbers of the services.

Claim 18 (original): Receiver according to claim 17, characterized in that the initializing means places the group of services given neither country preference nor regional preference in subgroups of groups of services with the same country of origin.

Claim 19 (currently amended): Receiver according to any of claims 11-14 preceding claim, characterized in that the receiver stores a map of which logical channel numbers are allocated to which program locations.

Claim 20 (original): Receiver according to claim 19, characterized in that the receiver stores a map of which transmitting network were previously associated with which program locations.